Saucelito Weekly Herald.

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Saucelito Weekly Herald.

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THOS. P. WOODWARD, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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SAUCELITO . . . . . Saturday, May 31.

THE "HERALD" TO ITS READERS.

With this issue the HERALD completes its second volume. Our business engagements compel us reluctantly to say that we shall suspend further publication for the present, and that our regular visits to our subscribers must cease for a while.

During the past two years of our existence we have not failed, in our own opinion, to lay before our readers a journal worthy of their patronage—so generously bestowed, and satisfactory to our ideas of journalism. That our efforts have not failed to meet with a just appreciation by the public, we know to be the fact. Our subscribers and patrons have been as true to us as we have endeavored to be to them. We confess that our object has not been to make money. Perhaps no enterprise of the kind has ever been undertaken in a more unselfish spirit. We have faithfully and unremittingly labored to secure the welfare of a community whose interests and our own have always been of a mutual character. Our goal has always been: the recognition by the public, outside of our own community, of the certain future and importance of Saucelito and the country which is destined to become tributary to its commerce. We have persistently pointed out the advantages which Nature has made to our hands and the enterprise of our minds. We have repeatedly marked out, in unmistakable characters and with unchanging policy, the wealth of trade and the homes for future thousands that lie within the grasp of the present generation. We believed that this place was destined by Nature and the inevitable course of human events to be the site of a city of great commercial activity and of happy homes. We could see these things in the future; but we wished to realize our hopes by hastening, as far as it was in our power, the mysterious working of physical progress.

The history of modern civilization taught us the necessity of the locomotive as the shuttle to weave, by its magic darting to and fro, the garb of settlement which is so rapidly enveloping all the resources of the earth. Remembering that for her importunity a poor woman's prayer was once answered, and that in the Scriptural allegory a great principle of practical philosophy was developed, we have cultivated that importunity which is the *open secret* of all good fortune. We have predicted the locomotive, asked for the locomotive, worked for its advent among us, prepared the way for its coming, and laid a strong shoulder to start its wheels in motion. We do not claim the credit of accomplishing the result, but we see in our own work the working of events. Others in time would have taken our place and done what we have done, but there is one to do, no one to think, no one to dare, no one to work, our favored home [illegible] turning ages remain in a state [illegible] ness. We, therefore, [illegible] the advance of the locomotive, and listen approaching hum—its busy hum, [illegible] human life and social growth—feel a pride in the results of our work. We have done something, aided others in doing something, and now see that something done which promises for us a vital connection with the great woven and still weaving web of human life. The pleasure of existing is in work and progress; the satisfaction of having existed is in having woven our own way through life, leaving the threads of our passage behind us.

The HERALD, now on the eve of its suspension, looks back and reviews a working life, and looks at the present, seeing the profits of opportunities that have not been wasted. If our efforts have been humble, we reflect that all greatness is born in humility. The child may boast that he is father to the man.

We are grateful to our readers for their co-operation and their helping hands. We feel that we should mutually congratulate each other; but, when leaving the field of labor for a while, we do so with the assurance that our name will be remembered by our co-workers, and that we have not heralded in vain.

OUR PRESENT AND FUTURE.

We may be mistaken in our estimate of the value of locations, of city sites, of natural facilities for trade, commerce, shipping and all the many other interests that gather and grow around commercial depots. But were it possible to decide the question touching the location of the future great city, the metropolis of California and the Pacific Coast, the decision would not be in favor of the site of San Francisco. And we say this not in opposition to that king town of this occidental shore, since the better portion of our life has been spent there; and whatever of associations extending through almost a quarter of a century may do to bind one to his long-time home, is ours. But this question may be looked at, considered and discussed without at all exhibiting an appearance of enmity or opposition which the writer does not feel. Nearly twenty years ago we had a long interview with Captain Folsom, to whom the permanent location of San Francisco is due. He said that upon receiving orders from the Secretary of War to select a site somewhere on the shores of this great Bay for the location of Government depots, he spent some weeks in the examination of the surroundings, in much doubt and hesitation, and finally fixed upon San Francisco as upon the whole offering the greatest advantages. But at that time no one took into calculation the question of railroads, nor thought of, nor discussed the question as to what their location was worth, considered in relation to future overland transportation and travel.

Had that question presented itself, his choice might and probably would have been different. We are not prepared, nor disposed to claim that he would have selected this little neglected point of our fine Bay, but do assert that it offered, as it does now, very superior advantages over San Francisco. It has an infinitely better climate. It has never such violent and chilling winds. Protected seaward and windward by the hills of Marin, the breeze comes to us tempered by the warmed earth over which it passes, and scented with the aroma of herbs and flowers. It has the best harbor in the Bay, safest, has the finest holding ground for ships, where they may lie at anchor safe from any of the gales that visit these shores. As to a site for a city, there is a vast extent of comparatively low land lying around Richardson's Bay and the bordering hills in the rear; and the Bay itself, shallow and almost free from water at low tide, could have been reclaimed and changed into a beautiful level site for business houses and all the wants of a commercial port at one-quarter, if not one-eighth of the expense which San Francisco's site has cost. Vessels lying in this harbor are several miles nearer the ocean than if at San Francisco. But the great advantage of our location over that city, lies in the fact that this place is the natural termination of a system of railroads from the great North and East; from Oregon as well as from the rich fields and luxuriant forests of our [illegible] ties; as well as from the Atlantic [illegible] the Northwestern, Northern, [illegible] thern States. The one railroad in process of construction is only a beginning. The day is not far distant when the [illegible] tural advantages will create a [illegible] here.

It may take [illegible] me for this to become a fixed and certain fact; it may come about much sooner than the writer imagines. But it will come. There are those living who will see it. We shall have railroad connections with the railroad systems of the Eastern States, with those of Oregon, with the interior of California. The crops of the middle and northern and seacoast portions of our State, can be brought here cheaper and over a shorter distance, than to any other point on this Bay suitable as a shipping depot; brought car and ship together, within three miles of the great ocean over which they are to be transported.

Ere our Americans came here except as hide droghers, or whalers, the leeside of the hills of Marin were sought by them. Men of War cast their anchors off Old Saucelito. Here they replenished larders and water tanks, and here they rested secure and comfortable—not in the chilling winds and drifting sands over the Bay. That condition of things to some extent will come again. The lumber regions to the north of us will be tapped as our first road extends north, and this will become the great lumber depot of the Bay. Instead of running the risks of the dangerous bights on the coast for freights, small craft and large will find them here where in smooth water they may load for domestic or foreign ports. This fact of itself will show the railroad to be really a better insurance against sea risks than the companies that now take them. So let no one who has heretofore had faith in the future of this locality, grow faint in his confidence. And let no one, doubting, laugh at our prophecies. There is an old saying full of good common sense, born of observation and experience, "Those laugh best who laugh last."

A POSSIBLE DIVISION OF THE STATE.

The action of the last Legislature of California, in its refusal to re-district the State, and so open the way as required by the Constitution, which the members all had sworn to defend, for allowing each county in the Commonwealth to be represented in the Legislature by a delegation in proportion to its population, has set many of our citizens to thinking. It is possible that thus reflecting, they may come to the conclusion that it is time to cut the ligature binding the different sections, and different interests of the State together. It is possible that the tyranny of the semi-depopulated counties may re-act upon them. It is possible that their action in virtually disfranchising a large part of the population by denying them the representation in the Legislature to which by their number they are entitled, may result in the disfranchised portion of the State cutting loose from the petty tyrants entirely.

According to the census of 1870, the representation of the different counties of the State should have been apportioned. But this act of justice and of political duty was not done. And why? Simply because it would have deprived the effete counties of a large portion of their present over-representation, and given it to the counties to which act of justice their population entitled them. It is known to all who care to know, that in the early days of California, the golden days of twenty years ago, the mining counties contained the bulk of population outside of San Francisco. Twenty years ago in a State Convention, San Francisco's forty delegates met forty delegates from the county of El Dorado. At that time the mining counties had the control of the State because of the political representation they had in the Legislature. The agricultural counties were scarcely known as such. Indeed, the fact that the State was capable of becoming a great agricultural producer was known only to a few, and disbelieved by the many.

But times have changed; population has changed in localities as well as numbers. Then the proud representatives of the mining counties were accustomed to speak of the sparsely settled agricultural counties as the "cow counties." But these same sections then treated with ignominy, now are the wealthy and populous portions. And they should be allowed a representation in the Legislature in proportion to their population. But the dwindled mining population, through their representatives, apportioned upon a former population which no longer exists save in a fractional proportion of what it once was, refuses a new apportionment and a just representation to the rest of the State, thus not only perpetrating an outrage upon the people, but a flagrant violation of their oaths. There is no plea that can excuse this injustice, to be generous and apply no harsher term. Thus a member from a county whose State tax is so meagre that he "eats his head off" in a month in the Legislature, dictates to, tyrannically, the counties which pay seven-eighths of the entire State tax.

What may be the result of this shameless violation of the oaths of those representatives of "played out" mines, exhausted placers and bankrupt counties? One remedy there is, and it may be applied sooner than those legislators without constituencies or county incomes may desire. Suppose that portion of the State so shamefully treated, denied its constitutional and natural rights of representation, take the political bits in its mouth and conclude to set off to itself the tyrannical portion, the northern mining counties, and tell them hereafter to form their own State organization, and pay their own expenses. How would that suit them? They would find a very material difference between representing their own counties three or four times beyond their just claims on the score of population, a good portion of their pay coming from counties others than their own, and representing a few scattering people, and being slenderly paid out of their meagre treasuries? How do they like the idea of a division of the State? It may come much sooner than they expect or desire.

A QUESTION ABOUT RAILROAD TIME.

A Californian in official position had occasion not long since to take a trip to the Atlantic, and he was much bothered about the railroad time-tables. Taking great pride in the accuracy of his watch, never allowing it to run down, and fearing that any interference with the hands would injure it, he would not adapt it to Eastern time, and so he had serious mathematical calculations to make at every town where he stopped to find out what the Laramie, Salt Lake, Chicago or New York time might be. At Ogden he found that the train from the West runs on San Francisco time, that from the South on Salt Lake time, and that from the East in Laramie time. No one watch can keep all these times.

The result of his vexations is that he proposes that all the railroads of the United States should run on Washington time, and thus avoid any confusion. The evil is undeniable, but the remedy is worse. A Washington time-table for a railroad in California would be a general nuisance. Watches three hours late would not give satisfaction, and therefore nobody would have Washington time in California. The time-tables would therefore be a puzzle to everybody. The present discrepancies are inconvenient, but they affect only those persons who take long journeys, and are too particular with their watches to change them to suit the different time-tables. These may be ten in a hundred thousand of our entire population. The proposed adoption of uniform Washington time for all local and through railroad business in California would put the other ninety-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety to inconvenience to accommodate the other ten. That kind of policy would not pay.

MADAME CALINO was dining one day with her friend Brebant, who had invited, much to her disgust, some vulgar people from the country. During dessert one of the rustic bores, charmed with the glitter of the diamond in her ring, said, "Madame, what a beautiful diamond you have—is it real?" "Real?" exclaimed madame, with great indignation, and in her dignified disgust forgetting for a moment her usual respect for appearances, "Real? I should think it was, they lend me fifty francs on it at the pawnbroker's?"

"I haven't another word to say, wife—I never dispute with fools." "No, husband, you are sure to agree with them," was the reply.

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SAUCELITO, ... Saturday, May 31, 1873

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE RAILROAD.—Since our last the filling in back of Saucelito has been making great progress. The work was quite extensive and is being done in an excellent and expeditious manner. The lower end of the Saucelito division is all but completed. The piling contract has not yet been let but will be shortly. On the other side of the bay no delay has been experienced by the bankruptcy of Mr. Lemon, Mr. Grim immediately had the unfinished work taken hold of, and it is now going ahead splendidly. From Strawberry Point up to Ross Landing, about 14 miles, the finishing touches are being given. Next Monday, 100 men will start work on Dutch Bill Creek, and within ten days 300 men will be employed grading from Dutch Bill summit down to the Russian River. On the first of June Mr. Keefer of the Saucelito Division, goes to San Rafael, when he will commence work on the two and a half mile branch leading from that town.

THE SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—The following are the per centages received by the pupils of the public school in the past examination. Seventy per cent. was necessary for promotion. Mary E. Garrity, 93 per cent.; Willie Hannan, 91 per cent.; Richard Wosser, 90 per cent.; James Cochran, 87 per cent.; Thomas Broderick, 86 per cent.; James Mars, 86 per cent.; Richard Garrity, 84 per cent.; Mary C. Broderick, 83 per cent.; Annie Mars, 82 per cent.; Lillie Look, 82 per cent.; Joseph Susarilla, 80 per cent.; John Bennett, 78 per cent.; John Hannan, 78 per cent.; Edward Broderick, 77 per cent.; John Haley, 77 per cent., Martha Angonette, 73 per cent.; John Cardinell, 73 per cent.; Joseph Wosser, 72 per cent.; Becenty Susarilla, 71 per cent,

DISASTER TO THE "RED CLOUD."—Last Sunday a pleasure party came down in the sloop *Red Cloud*, from San Quentin to Racoon Straits. On returning home, from some peculiar circumstance, when at the wharf, after taking in sail those on board forgot to let go the anchor, on going ashore, the sloop being uncontrolled, drifted down the straits, and would have been lost but for the opportune presence of Mr. Caroline, who picked her up.

DISCOVERY OF SASSAFRAS.—At Strawberry Point last Tuesday the workmen on the road while employed in grading came upon a sassafras tree that must have been at least six or eight inches through. A wagon load of branches, roots, etc., was gathered. We do not know whether there has been any sassafras previously discovered or not but for ourselves this is the first that has come under our notice in this State.

THE COLEMAN CASE.—The Board of Supervisors have been sustained in their proposition to issue bonds to the North Pacific Coast Railroad Company. Wm. T. Coleman applied for an injunction against the issue of the bonds, and $10,000 damages, on the ground that the route had been changed. Last Saturday Judge McKinstry, of the Twelfth District Court of San Francisco, denied the application.

LOSS OF THE "SPITFIRE."—The sloop *Spitfire*, loaded with lumber, was upset off Angel Island last Tuesday, and all and everybody capsized into the water. The soldiers on the Island came to the rescue and saved the crew and Captain, numbering two men. It being stormy the boat drifted off and was lost. The weather was extremely rough, and all efforts to save it proved unavailing.

OLD SAUCELITO.—At Old Saucelito the *Newton Booth* got off the ways last Monday. The sloop *Liberty* is now undergoing repairs and is receiving a complete overhauling. Captain Brink has his pleasure sloop *Cecelia* lying off this place preparatory to having her fixed up and repaired.

SCHOOL EXHIBITION.—Yesterday afternoon the closing exercises of the Public School took place. They were full and interesting, but unfortunately we were unable to be present. The session closed for the Fourth of July holidays. It will reopen on the first Monday following the National holiday.

RESIGNED.—Chief Engineer Smith, of the North Pacific Coast Railroad, tendered his resignation which, being accepted, took effect on the 1st of the month. His place has been taken by the late Chief Engineer of the Colorado and Denver Narrow Gauge Railroad.

PRIVATE PICNICS.—Every day witnesses a number of private parties or picnicers coming over from San Francisco to have a jolly good time among our hills and vales. The best of order prevails in these parties, and the fullest amount of rational pleasure is enjoyed.

BAD WEATHER AT BOLINAS.—There has been considerable bad weather at Bolinas lately. Heavy winds, thick fogs and general unpleasantness has prevailed. The oldest inhabitant, as usual, says he has never seen such weather before.

FISHING.—Up at the Lagoon at Lime Point and on our beach considerable fishing is now going on. Some splendid messes are constantly being brought in, and we have as yet heard no disciple of Izaak Walton complaining of bad luck.

THE TUOLUMNE REUNION.—We have received an invitation to attend the sixth anniversary picnic of the Tuolumne Reunion Association, which is to take place at Grand Central Park, Oakland on Tuesday, June 17th.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

—The St. Peter's Sunday School will hold its fourth annual picnic at the City Gardens on Tuesday next, June 30th.

—The following are the names of the Trustees of the Memorial Presbyterian Church, recently elected: Hugh Crockard, Charles Geddes, R. G. McCarthy, A. J. Hare, and James Gamble.

—Hon. J. G. McCullough, formerly Attorney-General of this State, has selected a residence in Bennington, Vermont. He is married to a daughter of Trenor W. Park, the prominent steamboat capitalist.

—The United States Branch Mint will be closed temporarily for repairs and settlements of accounts, June 3d. During this interval the bullion fund, against which accounts for gold deposited will be drawn will be increased $2,000,000.

—The quarterly examination of candidates for positions as teachers in the Public Schools will take place in this city on Wednesday, June 4th, at 9 A. M. Applicants must register their names before that time at the office of the Board of Education.

—The following officers of the First Universalist Society were elected Wednesday evening: President, Alpheus Bull; Vice-President, A. P. Payson; Secretary, R. G. Mayo; Treasurer, Amos Currier; Trustees, Ira G. Hoitt, John O. Hanscom, Wm. K. Doherty, Jason D. Wheeler and Fred. A. Wilder.

—On Tuesday last specimens of the handicraft of the pupils of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, were exhibited in Oakland, at the store of La Marche & Co. Groups of people inspected with interest baskets of manifold shapes and varieties, and of all sizes, from one capable of containing two bushels of potatoes, down to the school-girl's satchel.

—The Oakland *Transcript* says: The town of Mission San José was visited a few evenings since with some candidates for, or graduates from, San Quentin. They made a raid on Mr. George W. Cook's place, for the purpose, it is supposed, of appropriating some of that gentlemen's valuables. Mr. C. heard the unwelcome visitors, and made preparations to give the light-fingered gentry a becoming reception, when they suddenly decamped. They next paid their respects to Messrs. Beard & Ellsworth's place, but did not succeed in obtaining anything. The entire population of the Mission is now in arms every night, and a stranger would grope about the town at the hazard of his life.

—The Commencement exercises of Washington College, at Washington Corners, Alameda county, took place Wednesday evening last. The young ladies were well prepared for the occasion, which was one of considerable merit. The following programme was presented and fulfilled successfully: Part First—Chorus, "Water Lilies," Glee Club; salutatory, Emma Clark; piano solo, "Robin Adair," Kittie Howard; solo and chorus, "Laughing Eyes," E. Bosworth, A. Hilton, R. Bonner and W. A. Franklin; essay, "It is not Here, but There," Lillie Miller; piano solo, "Whispering Winds," Emma Clark; vocal trio, "Down Among the Lilies," E. Whitcher, E. Bosworth and L. Miller; essay, "Don Quixotes of the Nineteenth Centuary," Ella Whitcher. Part Second—Piano duet, "Overture, Caliph of Bagdad," Emma Clark and Kittie Harrison; essay, "1. Thess., 4:11," Emma Clark; piano solo, "Lucretia Borgia," Lillie Miller; vocal quartette, "Greeting to Spring," E. Whitcher, L. Miller, E. Bosworth and S. Todd; piano solo, "Oberon," Ella Whitcher; essay, "Cycles" (valedictory), Mollie Snodgrass; presentation of diplomas; chorus, "Evening Hymn," Glee Club.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

There are supposed to be about 5,000 acres of cotton in cultivation in California.

Professor A. J. Anderson, of Washington county, has sent in his resignation as a member of the State Board of Examination.

Two more ships are expected here from China within a few weeks, and they are to bring us more sunflowers at Portland.

There remains $30,000 to be subscribed in order to get the proposed Santa Cruz and Watsonville Narrow-gauge Railroad under way.

Mr. E. N. Thomas will shortly begin the erection of a large grain warehouse at Jefferson, to be completed in time for the next harvest.

Judge Wilson, of Portland, has procured for the eldest son of Mr. John Donovan, the appointment of cadet to the Naval School at Annapolis.

A company of engineers have, for some days past, been surveying in the vicinity of Valley Ford, for a route for the North Pacific Coast Narrow-gauge Railroad.

The Governor has recently appointed E. C. Mason, of Jackson county, Assistant Commissary, with the rank of Major, for the State forces now in the Klamath Basin.

A young lady of Stockton has presented the Sheriff of San Joaquin county with a splendid Winchester rifle, as a token of gratitude for his capturing a horse-thief who had stolen her pet pony.

The knowledge that probably within fifteen months from date they will be brought into communication by rail with their "back country," is stiffening real estate in San Diego.

The first railroad train ever seen in Santa Barbara, made a trip across the stage of Lobero's theatre, in "Under the Gaslight." It looked as natural as does Denny's drop curtain representing the Golden Gate.

The public schools at Portland will compare in thoroughness of instruction and completeness of studies, with any city of its size in the world. A review of the systems of education will appear to-morrow.

The steamboat *Albany* arrived last evening with 600 bushels of wheat for the Salem Mills. She has been employed for the purpose of bringing down a large quantity of wheat that is now stored at Albany and intermediate points.

Senator Sargent during his brief stay at the Navy Yard, was pretty well engaged in listening to applications for positions. For one office there were precisely fifteen applicants. And this isn't a very good year for office-seekers, either.

Sixty-six convicts were set to work excavating the foundation of the State House, and it is expected that the digging will be completed in eight days. There is to be moved 1,780 cubic yards of earth. The level is three feet below the surface.

A company with a large capital, is completing costly and extensive works for the manufacture of white lead, for paint, on the railroad, near Melrose, Alameda county. It is said that the crude ores are very plentiful in California and Nevada.

The petition of William T. Coleman, of Marin county, for an injunction, to prohibit the Supervisors from issuing the $60,000 of county bonds subscribed in aid of the Northern Coast Narrow-gauge Railroad, has been denied by Judge McKinstry.

Three Clever Dogs.

For many years a race of fine Newfoundland dogs have flourished in the village of Cazenovia, New York, each individual being characterized by some prominent excellence.

One, a noble fellow, was often employed to carry packages and was sometimes sent to market. Nothing could exceed the fidelity with which he performed the business entrusted to him. Late one evening it was discovered that there was no beefsteak for breakfast, and the dog was sent for a supply. He was detained at the market for a time, however, and being forgotten at home, the doors were locked and the family went to bed. In the morning the dog was found seated beside the basket, in which the meat lay untouched, under the guardianship maintained by him throughout the night.

Another dog worthy of honorable mention once went with a mother and her child to the village. Soon after their arrival the little girl was burned so severely as almost to produce convulsions. A physician, an absolute stranger, was summoned, under whose soothing remedies the girl was quieted and fell asleep, when the doctor took his leave. An hour or two after returning to his office he heard an unusual sound at his door, and on opening it found the dog seeking admission. He walked in and seated himself beside the physician and began licking his hands. Then rearing himself on his hind legs he put his mouth to the man's face, attempting to lick it, uttering all the while a low cry, and after repeating these demonstrations for a time, walked out of the office. Doubtless he had pondered upon his young mistress' sufferings and the physicians efforts to relieve them, and gratitude led him thus to express his thanks.

The last of his race still lives, though his course is nearly run. He is on terms of the utmost good will with the whole community, and among the dogs acts as a kind of policeman. When any ill-feeling arises among them and they begin to bark and bite, he rushes in, and, with his immense strength scatters the combatants and restores quiet. Occasionally he calls on the different inhabitants of the village, stopping for a half hour or so, his affectionate nature and his benignant countenance always winning for him a welcome.

"The Wife's Silk Gown."

The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* publishes the following interesting account of the observance of an ancient custom in Pennsylvania:

A correspondent writes that in a recent real estate transaction in Berks county, the purchaser, after much haggling, as to the price to be paid for a tract of ground, owned in common by three married men, was unable to secure a marketable title until he had in addition given five dollars to each of the respective wives in order to obtain a release of dower. Our correspondent expresses some surprise at this conduct of the wives in exchanging their "thirds" for so paltry a sum, but the custom is prevalent in many parts of Pennsylvania, and husbands can only get the signatures of their wives to deeds of real estate by promising them a "black silk gown," or its equivalent in money, which is always paid by the purchaser. The custom is frequently alluded to in the Pennsylvania Reports, and in one case the reception of a silk gown by the wife was used as corroborative evidence of the fact that she had signed the release of dower of her own free will and accord without the compulsion of her husband. Occasionally an owner, when dissatisfied with the price to be paid, has been known to put his wife up to refusing her signature to the deed, and in this way obtain an increase of the purchase money. Some of the close-fisted bargainers, having succeeded in this manœuvre, retain the "silk gown" money, and thus cheat their wives out of their rights; but in a well-regulated rural society such men are held in scorn and contempt, and are considered as miserable misers.

A SET OF BURGLAR'S TOOLS.—The most important article is the jimmy, whose name has become, as people say, a household word, and yet very few who have never seen a jimmy know what it is. It may relieve the ignorant and puzzling ones to know that a jimmy is but a corruption of the honest crowbar, made of steel, constructed so that the leverage is very great. They measure in length from two feet to three and one-half feet. Next to the jimmy the alderman ranks next in importance, and concerning that article even more inadequate notions prevail. The alderman, when in position, is an upright post about three and a half feet high, fastened to the floor by screws, and braced on one side, at the top, by a plank or joist, so that it forms an immovable pillar, against which a drill or jack may be braced. The most expensive tool in the set is the jack, an instrument constructed on the principle of the screw of that name, in common use, with the difference that a fine thread gave it almost unlimited power, and that instead of flat plates to rest upon the objects to be separated, there are claws which can be introduced into cracks or other crevices. Besides these tools there are wedges, whose use is readily understood, monkey wrenches, saws, files, gimlets, pincers, skeleton keys and levers, tin tubes, with which to blow powder under doors or into keyholes, fuses, and other little contrivances, whose use might vary with circumstances. The implements are made of the best of steel, of superior finish, and a complete set costs from $800 to $1,000.

TOOTHLESS COINCIDENCE.—A dentist, whose veracity is unquestioned, relates the following strange coincidence: About a month ago, during the same week, he was called upon by a lady and gentleman, each having lost a set of teeth. They both reside in the country, but that fact is not the coincidence we intend to notice. The gentleman one evening, about bedtime, indulged in the luxury of eating an apple. After paring it, he laid his teeth upon the heap of parings, and soon went to bed, unconscious of the absence of his molars. The next morning he discovered his loss, and hastening to the spot where he recollected having left them, learned from the servant that a few moments before she had thrown the entire mass into the fire. Raking among the burning coals, he was not even forturate enough to discover anything that looked like a set of teeth. The lady's story was almost circumstantially the same. She, too, had pared an apple and eaten it, and put her set among or upon the parings. Upon inquiring for them, she learned that the mass had been thrown into the pig-pen. She hastened to the sty and arrived in time only to hear an old porker munching something which sounded to her disconcerted ear like the grinding of a set of teeth.

THE WORKING PEOPLE.—The strike of the Coleyarn in New York is reported to be successful, only one hundred and fifty cordwainers being out of employment. The average advance in wages is ten per cent., and the increased rates on first-class shoes amount to sixty-five cents. The firms that have agreed to pay the new prices are twelve, while five houses still hold out.

FRIDAY is usually regarded as an unlucky day. This superstition is peculiarly prevalent among sailors, and in England, some time ago, an attempt was made to eradicate it by laying the keel of a vessel on Friday, launching her on Friday and starting her on her first voyage also on Friday. With great difficulty could enough sailors be induced to go aboard to man her, and she left port and was lost. The unfortunate experience did not do much to eradicate the superstition, but nevertheless, in spite of it, Friday has been an eventful and generally auspicious day in American history. On Friday Columbus started on his voyage of discovery, and ten weeks afterward, also on Friday, he discovered America. On Friday the *Mayflower* landed the Pilgrims at Plymouth. George Washington was born on Friday. Bunker Hill was seized and fortified, preliminary to the great battle, on Friday; and the victories at Saratoga and Yorktown were won on Friday. The original motion that led to the Declaration of Independence was made in the Continental Congress on Friday. An examination of important events will probably show that quite as much that is for the world's good and individual good occurs on Friday as on any other day of the week.

FIRESIDE FUN.—Take a good-sized potato with a smooth skin; cut out nose, eyes, and mouth; twist curled hair or wool into the shape of a wig and whiskers or moustache, and fasten on with pins; then make a hole for the forefinger to go into; this gives the head a throat. Wrap a handkerchief round the hand, arranging one corner of it round the thumb, and another round the second finger. Then you have a little man with hands and arms, capable of bowing and moving his head. Make a screen, let four or five little folks get behind it, each with their potato characters; and, as they say the words of the charade or tragedy, let those potato men perform it. It is capital fun—as good as Punch and Judy any day. Potato men are friendly, fond of shaking hands, embracing, and nodding their heads at each other. They also have a thoughtful way of rubbing their foreheads that is very funny. Sometimes they fight, I admit, but they don't bang each other all the time, as Punch and Judy do—that is, if they are not very ill-tempered, which potato men never should be.

NOTICE.—Both New and Old Saucelito Land Companies are prepared to sell property in lots, blocks, or acres on favorable terms, with clear, perfect, and unincumbered titles.

THE cottage adjoining Rety's Restaurant is for rent, on application at the office of the Saucelito Land and Ferry Company, No. 329 Montgomery street.

GET THE SAUCELITO TRANSPLANTED OYSTERS—the best in the World. Wholesale trade supplied only at Morgan & Co's, No. 87 California Market, San Francisco.

TABLE OF DISTANCES

From Saucelito, as Travelled at Present.

	Miles.		Miles.
To San Francisco	5	To Tennessee Valley	3
To Reed Ranch	6	To the Lighthouse	3¼
To San Rafael	12½	To Olema	20
To Bolinas	23	To Petaluma	31

PEOPLE'S STAGE LINE.

U. S. Mail and Bamber's Express.

CHANGE OF TIME.

LEAVES OLEMA, BOLINAS AND WOODVILLE at 9 o'clock, for Saucelito, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, connecting with the 3:30 o'clock boat.

Returning, leaves Saucelito, on arrival of the 11 o'clock Boat,

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

HOTEL AT BOLINAS.

Accommodations for Pleasure Parties. Fishing, Sailing and Hunting.

Errands, Packages and Freight promptly attended to.

NEW ROAD AND LOW FARE.

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AND

CERTIFICATES OF SEARCH

TO

LANDS IN MARIN COUNTY.

HAVING MADE AN ABSTRACT OF the lands in Marin County, and carefully indexed and posted them upon each piece of property to which they relate, whether portions of a RANCHO, lots in SAN RAFAEL or SAUCELITO—I am prepared to make abstracts with accuracy, completeness and despatch.

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je15-tf 621 Clay street, San Francisco.

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CONSTANTINE & CO., - - - Proprietors

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PICNIC PARTIES taken on reasonable terms.

Eastern and Native Oysters. Milk, Eggs, Scones and Wines always ready for Picnic Parties.

Saddle Horses, Teams, Row-ing, Fishing, Boating, etc.

☞ Take the Shell Road.

Refer to N. Castles, 119 Third street. mh8

SOMEY BORROWERS are advised that I am the agent of unlimited sources to Loan on farming lands and city property, in sums as may be required, for a term of years, optional with the borrower, at low rates of interest, governed entirely by the location and availability of the security offered. Preferred securities will always command a less interest than the regular ruling rates. Interests made payable monthly, quarterly or annually, as may be agreed upon. Lands adapted to the culture of vines, grains, fruits, productive coal, tobacco, dairying and stock raising, as well as unimproved and uncultivated large tracts, situated on the best securities when satisfactorily reported. Borrowers who may be inconvenienced by advances and expenses to effect their loans, will have the same advanced to them, and charged on the loans when consummated.

FARM OWNERS wishing to SELL their land and improvements, together with or without their stock and personal property, can realize in cash upon same at a fair estimated valuation from purchasers who are continually seeking satisfactory properties with ready moneys to invest, in accordance with the value of the property offered. Owners will incur no expenses unless a sale is consummated. Apply in person or write to S. P. WHITMAN, 313 Montgomery street, between Pine and California, San Francisco

AGRICULTURAL.

COLT BREAKING.—Having occasion recently to move a colt one hundred miles, I found he would not follow or lead. Said a boy: "Turn him out with his halter on, dragging, and he will break himself to lead." Stopping on the Sabbath, I left his halter on with the end trailing. He was terribly spunky. I said to him: "You may get mad at that rope and scold and shake your head at it as long as you choose; the rope can stand it as long as you can." He found out that it was no use, and on Monday walked close to the leader. The best way to break a colt is to let him break himself. Get a letter A, two poles twenty feet long and a round bar, with the post at the angle and wagon wheels at the ends, makes a machine into which a colt can be harnessed and permitted to run around until he is broken. A colt with his wife or mother hitched to one pole and his halter to the other, soon learns what he needs to know, to permit himself to be driven. Such a machine costing but a day's work and a pair of old wagon wheels or the essential use of a pair—would often double the saleable value of a colt.

RAISING GEESE.—When kept in good condition and fed with somewhat stimulating food, such as corn and oats, geese will commence to lay very early, and can be set to the work of incubation by the end of February or early in March. To secure the eggs being fertile, says the Albany *Country Gentleman* there must be one gander to every five or six females. It is always well to have them separate apartments from those where they are kept, and water should be accessible. Be careful not to disturb the goose when sitting, as through a steady and constant sitter, she will leave her eggs often enough to feed and drink. To prevent her from going away too far, and so running the risk of the eggs getting chilled, food and water should be placed near enough to be readily accessible, and not attract her attention to the feeder. When the goslings are hatched, it is best to confine the mother for some days in a coop or pen, placed upon dry ground during the day, allowing the goslings no access to water beyond what they need to drink—which may be placed in a shallow pan—until they are two weeks old, after which the mother and young may have their liberty upon clean grass. Young goslings should not get meal mixed with water at first, but a few leaves of early beets, turnips, or cabbages cut fine will be beneficial. When they get their liberty, if they who live upon the grass, but if it is wished to have them grow rapidly and become plump and fat, they should get meal mixed with buttermilk or skimmed milk once a day. When young, the goslings are very subject to die of cramp, caused by getting wet and cold. Hence, it is necessary to ensure them clean and warm nests at nights, and not allow them out in the mornings till the dew is off, nor should they be allowed to remain out in cold, wet Spring weather. They should never be allowed to go about recently dug graveyards. A small grass paddock for exercising ground should be set apart for them until they can be turned into the stubbles after harvest, which they will fatten rapidly.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

A CONDUCTOR on the Pennsylvania Railroad telegraphed from Derry station recently: "Train delayed fifteen minutes on account of a lady. Don't know whether it is a boy or a girl."

A REVOLVING signal light has been invented, to be attached to the rear of trains, by which engineers behind can tell by the speed of their rotations, as shown by the succession of different colored lights, at what rate the trains are moving, and when they are at rest.

AN INDICATION of the enormous growth of railroad traffic in the West is found in the fact that at present there is actually a "car famine," the leading roads finding it impossible to get their orders for freight cars filled at the overcrowded factories. The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern have given orders for 3,000 additional cars, while the New York Central is awaiting a re-enforcement of 1,500.

THE Battle of the Gauges may be said to have ended in England. Over thirty years ago, the broad gauge was introduced by the younger Brunel, on the Great Western Railway, from London to Bristol, and thence to Exeter. One of its branches, between Gloucester and Milford Haven, has been converted into narrow gauge, and, in a short time, the only bit of broad gauge remaining will be the section between Swindon and Bristol, which passes through the Box Tunnel. This will remain as it is.

A NIGHT train on the Alleghany railroad, was saved from destruction last week in a remarkable manner. A land slide had occurred, and for a considerable distance had covered the track. A man who was walking along the road at the time, was overwhelmed by the falling earth, and was unable to extricate himself, although his head was above the surface. As the train approached, his cries were fortunately heard by the engineer, who stopped the train, and helped the man from his unpleasant situation, thus preserving the train and also the man's life.

GOVERNMENT RAILROADS.—The experiment of running railroads by Government agency has not proved successful in Canada. Expenses exceed the income, and increased taxation is likely to ensue. In Nova Scotia last year the expenses of the several lines showed an actual loss to the Government of $10,483. In New Brunswick the profits were $68,242. In other words, on an investment of $12,000,000, the Government realized the scanty margin of $57,760. Yet the people of Canada, undismayed by the prospect, have authorized the Canada Pacific Company to expend $150,000,000 for a new intercolonial railroad. Astonishing as it may seem, the Canadians believe that railroads ought to be run, primarily, for the accommodation of the public, and not to make money. This novel idea has not reached our railroad magnates. No courtier has ventured to suggest it to King Tom Scott or Commodore Vanderbilt. Its mention would paralyze their intellect, and leave them as bewildered as was Louis XIV. when told that the people of France were not created for his pleasure, but that he lived to govern them with justice.

"I WONDER why they always make wedding rings of plain gold?" asked one of our pretty lady gossip readers the other day. "Don't know—I'll try to find out," said our gossip man. An old scrap book gives a reason—and here it is:

A lady once, whose love was sold,
Asked if a reason could be told,
Why wedding rings were made of gold;
I ventured thus to instruct her:
Love and lightning are the same;
On earth they glance, from Heaven they came;
Love is the soul's electric flame—
And gold its best conductor.

A WIDOW, who was weeping over the new-made grave of her husband, finally dried her eyes and said, "There's one comfort in it anyhow; I shall know where he is to-night."

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A CHICAGO drug clerk, who has already sent to a premature sepulchre several worthy citizens, says he believes he must light the gas hereafter when putting up prescriptions in the night, as he cannot tell by the sense of smell so well as he could before he had the catarrh.

A CURIOUS TESTAMENT.—In a will recently proved in England the testator, with an eye to his estate, his legal heirs and his friends, directs as follows: "It may be that some few friends of mine may desire some little memorial of me. If so, let them give the market price of the valuables, and the proceeds may be added to and form part of my personal estate." There is no disputing that gentleman's sanity, and no denying that, to the last, he had an eye to business.

SLAUGHTER OF SNAKES.—The Oshkosh *Northwestern* says: "The number of dead snakes along the railroad is perfectly wonderful. Thousands of them lie mangled beside the rails between here and the asylum. On the first warm days of the Spring they crawl from their retreats in the swamps, and lie in the sun across the warm rails until some passing train cuts them into pieces. In some places along the track—especially near the deepest marshes—they lie so thick that there is an average of several dead snakes to every railroad tie.

THE name Atlantic has proved ill-fated to many a noble vessel which has borne it. The Cleveland *Herald* notes the following instances of disaster. The steamer *Atlantic* was lost on Long Island Sound, with nearly all on board; the steamboat *Atlantic* was sunk on Lake Erie, opposite Silver Creek, in 1852, by a collision with the propeller *Ogdensburg*, and went down in half an hour, carrying with her two hundred and fifty out of five hundred passengers; the river steamer *Atlantic* exploded her boiler, causing the loss of nearly two hundred lives, on the Mississippi; the East Indiaman *Atlantic* was lost off the coast of Malabar with all on board.

THE GERMAN NEW GOLD COIN.—The total of the new German gold coinage is now estimated to have passed the sum of thirty millions sterling. It would appear, however, that up to the present moment none of it has been put in circulation, although it is anticipated that a portion may be issued at any moment. So large a store of gold has not probably previously existed before in Europe, and but for the strength of the Bank of England during this year up to the present time, through the revenue payments, this large collection of the precious metals by the Germans must have made a much more sensible impression upon the English market than has yet been felt.

A DROVER who had passed over a railroad in Massachusetts with several car loads of cattle, was returning on the same line on a pass, such as is issued to this class of travellers, when he was injured by an accident. He sued the company for damages. The pass bore the usual conditions on the back, which exempt the road from liability for damages in case of accident, and the defence of the company was predicated on this endorsement. The Supreme Court held that whenever the company receives a consideration, of whatever nature, for the passage, it is liable for damages, the stipulation to the contrary notwithstanding; and that in this case there was clearly a consideration. The question whether a like rule would be laid down in the case of a pass granted without a consideration was not referred to.

THE Horse-shoers' Trade-Union, of New York city, reports a membership of over one hundred, and a reserve fund of $19,000, established by contributions of from $4 to $5 per week from the members. This fund is used principally to pay allowances to the horse-shoers when on a strike. It is, however, suggested that the weekly tax imposed by the Union, if deposited in a savings bank, would yield greater advantages to the mechanic. Thus, a horse-shoer earning $24 a week and depositing $4 in the savings bank, instead of contributing that sum to the Union, would, at the end of the year have a fund of $208, with interest, which no one but himself could have control over, and which would be accessible at short notice. It is contended that under the present system the workman is deprived of at least one-sixth of his income, and at the end of the year has derived no benefit from his contributions.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE SEXES.—In numbers the two sexes are very nearly equal in the United States: Males, 19,493,565; females, 19,064,806; but the distribution is not even. The greatest excess of males is found in Idaho, numbering 12,184 to 2,815 females; Montana, 16,771 to 3,824; Wyoming, 8,219 to 1,399; and in Nevada, 32,379 to 10,112. Females are in excess in Alabama, 504,560 to 482,470; District of Columbia, 61,287 to 54,189; Louisiana, 336,345 to 328,743; Maine, 290,600 to 287,434; Maryland, 355,246 to 342,246; Massachusetts, 568,180 to 535,852; New Hampshire, 147,698 to 140,991; New Jersey, 363,668 to 353,485, and New York, 1,647,214 to 1,597,192. Virginia, Vermont, Tennessee, both Carolinas, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Ohio and New Mexico show a like excess of female population. In Utah there are more males than females—28,944 to 27,090.

NATIONAL MEMENTOES.—In the English House of Lords the Lord Chancellor is seated on a woolsack, that the importance of the woolen manufacture, the great staple of that country, may be indelibly impressed on the public mind. When the first Congress met after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, it was in contemplation, but afterwards abandoned, to have the seats of each delegation wrought with some device descriptive of the staples of their several States, viz.: Massachusetts, by a barrel of fish; Rhode Island, a hamper of cheese; Connecticut, an ox; New York, a hogshead of flaxseed; New Jersey, a bundle of flax; Pennsylvania, a bag of wheat; Delaware, a bag of wool; Maryland, pig and bar iron; Virginia, a hogshead of tobacco; North Carolina, a barrel of tar; South Carolina, a bale of cotton, and Georgia, a barrel of rice.

QUEER FACTS.—A curious story is told of a clergyman, that he always fainted when he heard a certain verse in Jeremiah. Zimmerman tells us of a lady who could not endure the feeling of silk or satin, and shuddered when touching the velvety skin of a peach. Mr. Julian Young tells the story of an officer who could not endure the sound of a drum, and ultimately fell dead when compelled to hear it. There are whole families who entertain a horror of cheese; on the other hand, there was a physician, Dr. Starke of Edinburgh, who lost his life by subsisting almost entirely upon it. Some people have been unable to take mutton; even when administered in the microscopic form of pills. There is the case of a man falling down at the smell of mutton as bereaved of life and in strong convulsions. Sir James Eyre, in his well-known little book, mentions three curious cases of idiosyncrasy. The case of a gentleman who could not eat a single strawberry with impunity; the case of another whose head would become frightfully swollen if he touched the smallest particle of hare; the case of a third who would inevitably have an attack of gout a few hours after eating fish.

TO TOURISTS!

RETIRING FROM THIS LINE OF BUSINESS WE ARE OFFERING OUR LARGE STOCK OF

Japanese and Chinese Curios

LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY. GIVE US A CALL.

W. B. BEDDING & CO.,
35 KEARNY STREET,
Near Market.
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ROPE! ROPE!

PACIFIC CORDAGE CO.

THIS FACTORY, NOW IN FULL OPERATION is prepared to fill all orders for

Manila Cordage and Hay Rope,

Of all lengths and varieties—tarred or unfarred—of SUPERIOR QUALITY to any ever offered in this market.

The Works of this Company are so located that orders can be shipped DIRECT, by Rail or Water, to any part of the State, when so desired by purchasers.

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J. D. FARWELL, Agent,
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ELEVATORS.

PARTIES WHO WISH TO PURCHASE Elevators, for use in Stores, Hotels, or Residences, should examine the **Stebins Patent Hydraulic Elevator**," with "Patent Safety Clutch," as these are without doubt the very best in use. All others require the use of the full power, whether the load be a light or a heavy one, therefore making the cost of running great. In the "Stebins" a light load is lifted for **one-half** the cost of a full load consequently the expense of running is much less than any other. These Elevators may be seen in full operation at the Stores of Messrs. Heynemann & Co., Heller Brothers, Triest & Friedlander, Fiegenbaum & Co., Sansome street.

We claim the following Advantages:

1—Absolute safety—accident is **impossible.**
2—Economy in amount of water used.
3—Great simplicity—there being **no engine** or other complicated machinery; any child can operate it.
4—Freedom from noise or jar.

Stebins Hydraulic Elevator M'f'g Co.,
f.7-2p Room 38 Merchants' Exchange.

KESSING HOTEL,

MAIN ST., SANTA ROSA, CAL.

MR. L. KELLY HAS ADDED A Three-story Fire-proof Brick—gas and water throughout; new furniture; elegant suits of Rooms; the

LARGEST FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN SONOMA COUNTY.

The best accommodations for families in the county. Stages leave daily for Mark West Springs, Smith's Springs, Sonoma, Sebastopol, Forrestville, Greenville, Bodega Corners, Duncan's Mill, and all points on the Coast. Stage office for above places in the Hotel. J. P. Clark's first class Livery Stable opposite Hotel.
ap28 L. KELLY, Proprietor.

VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.

ONE OF THE FINEST HOTELS OUTside of San Francisco, located in one of the most thriving and beautiful towns on the Pacific Coast, on the direct line of travel to the Geysers and other watering places; house contains forty rooms, all completely and handsomely furnished. For full particulars inquire of the proprietor, R. O. WRIGHT, Healdsburg, Cal.; or F. D. WRIGHT, 315 California street, San Francisco, Cal. m18-1m

1776. 1876.

JULY FOURTH!

CELEBRATE! CELEBRATE!!

"IT IS BELIEVED THAT THE GOOD Work should be continued. Everybody is of course in favor of the observance of our GREAT NATIONAL HOLIDAY in as grand and enthusiastic a manner as possible."—Evening Bulletin, May 16, 1876

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The Greatest Pleasure to the Greatest Number at the Least Expense.

CHURCH & CLARK

Are prepared to furnish Fireworks of all kinds, manufactured by them, and guaranteed superior to any.

SKY ROCKETS, ROMAN CANDLES,
BENGOLAS, FLORAL SHELLS,
BLUE LIGHTS, BALLOONS,
MINES OF STARS, ETC.

Portable Pieces for Exhibitions!

Which can be transported without injury.

CHURCH & CLARK,
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m18-1m SAN FRANCISCO.

UNION PACIFIC SILK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

WE HAVE FOR SALE AT A DISCOUNT, FIVE FULL PAID Shares of the Union Pacific Silk Manufacturing Company's Stock. Apply to
JOHN MIDDLETON & SON,
a22-2p 310 Montgomery street.

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je10-tf

Saucelito Ferry.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 7th, the Steamer

PRINCESS

WILL LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO,

(MEIGG'S WHARF,)

At 8:30 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

SAUCELITO,

At 7:30 and 9:30 A. M. and 2:30 and 5 P. M

ON SATURDAY, from Saucelito at 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12 M., 3 and 5 P. M.; from San Francisco at 8:30 and 11 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

ON MONDAY, a trip from San Francisco (Meigg' Wharf) at 8:30 A. M.

SUNDAY TIME.

From Meigg's Wharf.	From Saucelito.
10 A. M.	11 A. M.
12 M.	1 P. M.
2 P. M.	3 P. M.
4 P. M.	5 P. M.

H. A. Cobb, President,
ap13-tf 327 Montgomery street.

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DELIVERED AT THE RESIDENCES OF SUBscribers at the following low rates:

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Alta, (with Sunday edition)	30
Evening Bulletin, per week	37½
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Examiner, "	25
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Also, San Francisco, Eastern and Foreign Magazines at city rates. Leave orders with

A. F. HINMAN,
Agent of the Saucelito Herald,
Office—C street, near Fifth, San Rafael.
jy22-tf

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ESTABLISHED IN CONNECTION WITH the well known retail Saloon,

No. 1524 STOCKTON STREET,

Near Union, San Francisco. The Country Trade supplied on the most reasonable terms with the choicest brands of **Wines, Liquors and Cigars.** mh9-tf

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BILLIARD SALOON,

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ADJOINING THE STEAMBOAT landing. New and extra accommodations. A fine piano at the service of visitors. Picnics, fishing and hunting parties provided for at short notice. Meals at all hours at San Francisco prices. Guests will be provided with the best brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. The apartments for lodgers are spacious, well furnished and airy.
je15-tf

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TOURISTS AND INVALIDS WILL find many attractions in this vicinity. Seaside views, ocean breakers, boating, fishing and hunting. Good accommodations for guests. Stages from Saucelito three times every week, running through to Olema with connections to and from San Rafael and Point Reyes.
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Every description of Carriages, Express Wagons, Buggies, etc., made to order, of the best materials and workmanship.

Repairing and General Blacksmithing done with promptness and at prices to suit the times. jy15-tf

Norton's Patent Door and Gate Hinges.

FOR SALE BY BAKER & HAMILTON, 13 to 19 Front street, and PILLSBURY, WEBB & Co., N. E. corner Front and Pine streets, San Francisco. au24-tf

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OF EVERY description, done at the office of the Saucelito Herald.

THE OLD BOOKKEEPER.

BY GEORGE COOPER.

It was an ancient bookkeeper,
And he was tall and slim,
Though his face was mild, he rarely smiled—
His clothes were dark and prim;
And everything about his desk
He kept exceeding trim.

He always hung his hat and coat
Upon the self-same hooks,
And laid his ruler, pen, and ink,
In their respective nooks;
And the only exercise he had
Was footing up his books.

Each day, upon the self-same hour,
He took his lofty seat,
And bent his body and his mind
His labors to complete;
And blots were neither on his fame
Nor on his ledger sheet.

The music of his pen was heard
From morn till eventide;
Up columns vast his eyes were cast,
Then down again with pride;
Quite pleased was he, though he saw his work
Increased and multiplied.

The cash that o'er his fingers came
Each day was something grand;
And yet no schemes to bear it off
By him were ever planned;
Although you saw with half an eye
That he wrote a "sloping" hand.

He had no wife, he made no friends,
His joys and cares were few;
And his dearest hope from day to day
Was to keep his balance true;
A good world this if every man
The latter thing would do.

He never sighed when little ills
His way of life would cross;
And o'er the errors of his youth
He showed no vain remorse;
But set down all that came along
To profit or to loss.

One day the creditor of all
Dropped in for his amount;
He found the old man at his post,
Though low ran nature's fount;
The books were closed, and he was borne
Up to his last account.

DO NOT SLAM THE GATE.

Now, Harry, pray don't laugh at me,
But when you go so late,
I wish you would be careful, dear,
To never slam that gate.

For Bessie listens every night,
And so does teasing Kate,
To tell me next day what o'clock
They heard you slam the gate.

'Twas after twelve last night, you know,
But now 'tis very late—
(We've talked about so many things,)
O, do not slam the gate!

For though it's all very true,
I wish that they would wait,
To canvass your actions—but
Well—pray don't slam that gate!

At least not now. But by and by,
When in "our home" I wait
Your coming, I shall always like
To hear you slam the gate.

For whether you go out or in,
At early hours or late,
The whole world will not cause me then
About that horrid gate.

THE TRUNDLE BED.

As I rummaged through the garret,
List'ning to the falling rain,
As it pattered on the shingles,
And against the window pane,
Peeping over chests and boxes,
Which with dust were thickly spread,
I saw in the farthest corner
What was once my trundle bed.

And I drew it from the recess
Where it had remained so long,
Hearing all the while the music
Of my mother's voice in song
As she sung her sweetest accents,
What I since have often read,
"Hush my dear, lie still and slumber,
Holy angels guard thy bed."

As I listened, recollections
That I thought had been forgot,
Came with all the gush of memory,
Rushing, thronging to the spot,
As I wandered back to childhood,
To those merry days of yore,
When I knelt beside my mother,
By this bed upon the floor.

Then it was with hands so gently
Placed upon my infant head,
That she taught my lips to utter
Carefully the words she said,
Never can it be forgotten,
Deep are they in memory graven
"Hallowed be thy name, O Father!
Father! Thou who art in Heaven."

This she taught me, then she told me
Of its import great and deep,
After which I learned to utter
"Now I lay me down to sleep."
Then it was with hands uplifted,
And in accents soft and mild;
That my mother asked "Our Father,"
"Father, do Thou bless my child."

Years have passed, and that dear mother
Long has moulded 'neath the sod,
And I trust her sainted spirit
Revels in the home of God.
But that scene at Summer twilight
Never has from memory fled,
And it comes with all its freshness
When I see my trundle bed.

A young lady who lately gave an order to her milliner for a bonnet, said, "You are to make it pink, but at the same time smart, as I sit in a conspicuous place in church."

LOOSE THREADS.

EYE-WATER MARK.—The tear of beauty in its pocket-handkerchief.

SOME women are angry when you tell them you love them. Others are angrier when you don't.

A NEW verb to express the sudden access of heat in the atmosphere has been invented—"It Vesuvi-ates!"

A MISSISSIPPI editor boasts that his State has a Dolly Varden Legislature—mixed, black, yellow, and white.

SPORTING and Meteorological Question—Sir, how am I to know when it's a dead heat? Why, when it's quite cold.

RASPER, being told he looked seedy, and asked what business he was in, replied, "The hard-wear business; look at my wardrobe."

AT a wedding in Poughkeepsie, not long ago, the parents of the bridegroom charged the invited guests twenty cents a head for supper.

SEE how wonderful are the ways of nature in Illinois. A pair of boots costs just two loads of potatoes, and to raise the potatoes just wears out two pairs of boots.

A LEARNED doctor in Washington informs the world that bald-headed men seldom live to be very old. Every one having a tendency to shed his foliage early will accordingly invest in a first-class wig to protect his shining pate from the fatal shaft, and so prolong his days in the land.

A CITIZEN who deserves well of his country, had a large family to which additions were constantly being made. One day one of his little boys was thus interrogated: "John, how many brothers and sisters have you got?" "I don't know," answered the boy, "I haint been home since morning."

A COUNTRYMAN went to New York, and after a three days' bender strolled into an intelligence office, and inquiring how much the f-f-fee was, threw down the requisite amount. "Well," said the proprietor, "what information do you want?" "I w-want to know," stuttered Sall, "wh-wh-wh-where the d——l I've been for the last three days."

A LITTLE boy once came running into his mother's room, and said: "O, mother! I came near being drowned in the Chickahominy to-day!" "How, my son?" exclaimed the mother, in great alarm. "Why, some boys asked me to go with them to the Chickahominy, bathing, and if I had gone I should certainly have been drowned, for you know I can't swim."

A LEXINGTON (Mass.) owner of hens noticed that one of them had an immense crop, and procuring a sharp knife, made an incision, and drew forth a dish-cloth. That's just like a hen. It will eat anything it can swallow, and swallow anything it can get hold of. It would swallow a fence if it was loose, and then step around back of the house to see if dinner was ready.

THE very bad boy you have heard about, who disobeyed his father and went a-swimming, lives in Richmond, and his father said to the wicked boy, "You've been a-swimming." The wicked boy said, "I hain't." The pa said, "You have, sir, and you have got your shirt on t'other side out." "Pshaw!" said the wicked boy, "that shirt got turned wrong side out getting over the fence."

A MAN who snores was described by his friend, the other day, as follows. "Snores? Oh, no, I guess not—no name for it! When you wake up in the morning, and find that the house you lodge in has been removed half a mile during the night by the respiratory [illegible], you may get some idea of that fellow's performance. His landlady gets her house moved back by turning his bed around."

A SCOTCH DEFINITION OF NOTHING.—At Banchory, in Scotland, lately, the parish schoolmaster, out of curiosity, put the question to the scholars, "What is nothing?" A pause ensued until an urchin, whose proclivities for turning a penny were well known among his schoolfellows, got up and replied—"It's when a man asks you to hand his horse and just says thank ye." The answer has since earned considerable notoriety for the youngster.

AS SOME lady visitors were going through a penitentiary, under the escort of a superintendent, they came to a room in which three women were sewing. "Dear me!" one of the visitors whispered, "what vicious-looking creatures! Pray, what are they here for?" "Because they have no home; this is our sitting-room, and they are my wife and daughters," blandly answered the superintendent.

THE LAST DAYS OF THE HONEYMOON.—Bride: "No, but look here, really, Fred, seriously. You've had enough of the seaside by this time, and Clara says there are all kinds of galeties going on just now at home. There's the Mayor's ball, and the garrison theatricals, and somebody's centenary, too, going to be celebrated." Bridegroom: "Oh, bother the ball and the theatricals; and as to somebody's centenary, can't we go to that the next time it comes round?"

OVER in Tebtown, Conn., recently, a girl backed out of her marriage engagement when the minister got to the house. The bridegroom wasn't of the broken-hearted kind. He turned to the assembled ladies and said: "If there's any another gal here that'll occupy this vacant situation, I'm her'n." Up jumped a sister of the lady who had declined to be a bride, saying, "Count me in. Proceed, old text-slinger, with the performance. I ain't afeard," and the ceremony was performed to the delight of the groom and company.

A FEW years since, there was a Presbyterian minister at Columbus, Miss., who had a horror of shouting in church, which fact was well-known to his congregation. One day, after he had preached a very spiritual sermon, an old lady was observed to leave the church in a very hasty manner. Meeting her a few days after, the minister asked her why she had rushed from the church so suddenly the day before. "Well," she responded, "the fact is, I was so filled with grace in listening to your sermon, that I found I couldn't contain myself, so I ran over to the Methodist Church across the way and shouted."

NEW READINGS OF THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY.—A Hampshire clergyman lately reported in an evening contemporary some of the blunders he had heard in the marriage service by that class of persons who have to pick the words up as best they can from hearing them repeated by others. He said that in his own parish it was quite the fashion for the man, when giving the ring, to say to the woman: "With my body I thee wash up, and with all my hurdle goods I thee and thou." He said the women were generally better up in this part of the service than the men. One day, however, a bride startled him by promising, in what she supposed to be the language of the Prayer Book, to take her husband "to 'ave and to 'old from this day fortni't, for betterer horse, for richerer power, in siggerness health, to love cherries, and to bay." What meaning this extraordinary vow conveyed to her own mind the clergyman said it baffled him to conjecture.

MARKET REVIEW.

Domestic Produce.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 30, 1873.

BREAD—The demand has continued fair for local consumption and the interior with a light export inquiry during the week under review. Following are the California Cracker Co's rates: Assorted Crackers, 8c ₩ lb; Boston do, 6½c; Butter do, 6½c; Cream do, 8c; Graham do, 7c; Picnic do, 6½c; do extra, 8c; Soda do, 4½c; do extra, 6c; Santa Clara do, 8c; Sugar do, 7½c; Water do, 6½c; Oyster do, 7c; Seed Cake, 10c; Jenny Lind do, 8½c; Ginger Nuts, 15c; Congress Cakes, 20c; Albert Biscuits, 18c; Excelsior do, 14c; La Grand do, 8c; Medallion do, 14c; Milk do, 8c; do fancy, 9c; Nic Nac do, 15c; Overland do, 8c; Pearl do, 14c; Wafer do, 8c; Wine do, 8c; Ship do, 3½c; Pilot Bread, 4½c; do extra, 5c; Saloon Pilot, 6c; Ginger Cakes, 8½c; Lemon do, 9c.

FLOUR—There has been a fair local demand, while for export a moderate inquiry only has existed. Quotations are unchanged since our last weekly review. Sales embrace 4000 bbls California extra, 2000 do Oregon do and 2000 do California superfine, partly for export, private. We quote local brands—Extra at $5 75@6, and superfine at $4 50@4 75; interior and Oregon brands—Extra at $5 12½@5 75 in sks ₩ 196 lbs.

WHEAT—The market has continued active, with free offerings, at lower rates since our last review. Sales aggregate about 100,000 sks fair to choice at $1 80@1 85 ₩ 100 lbs. At the close we quote fair to choice at $1 75@1 82½. The X Line to Liverpool continues to meet with good success, the vessels filling up rapidly; in fact, freight is offering more freely than the new house of E. E. Morgan's Sons anticipated when they started in, parties availing themselves of the opportunity to ship on their own account in small lots. The Liverpool market is telegraphed to-day at 12s@12s 2d for average and 12s 5d for Club—a decline of 2d ₩ cental since our last weekly summary.

BARLEY—The demand has been moderate, at lower rates, since our last weekly review. Sales embrace 5000 sks at $1 20@1 45 for coast and bay feed and brewing. At the close we quote feed at $1 20@1 30 and brewing at $1 35@1 45 ₩ 100 lbs.

OATS—There has been only a light demand, at lower rates during the past week. Quotable at the close at $1 85@2 10 ₩ 100 lbs.

HAY—The receipts have been fair during the past week, with the usual demand. Quotable at the close at $11@20 for ordinary to choice ₩ ton.

STRAW—Quotable at 75c@$1 ₩ bale.

CORN—Quotable at $1 27½@; 30 ₩ 100 lbs.

BEANS—The market has ruled steady, and the following are the jobbing rates: Bayo, $3 50; Butter, large, $6; Pea, $6 50; Pink and Red, $4, and small White, $6 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

POTATOES—We note fair receipts, with the usual demand, since last Wednesday. At the close we quote new Mission at $2@2 25 and other kinds at $1 40@$1 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

ONIONS—Quotable at $1 25@1 87½ for new ₩ 100 lbs.

RYE—Quotable at $2 ₩ 100 lbs.

BUCKWHEAT—Market quiet at $1 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Quotable as follows: Canary, 4@5c; Flax, 3c; and Mustard, 15@30c ₩ lb.

HIDES—The market is dull. Sales of 1264 California dry, usual selection, at 16@16½c; 1458 salted at 8c ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Market weak at 6c ₩ lb.

WOOL—At the period of our last weekly review the market was quite active, but since then a change has taken place, the demand being very slack, which has been brought about by the advance in gold, coupled with the failures of several manufacturers in the East. Sales for the week aggregate 500,000 lbs at prices within our range. At the close a dead lock exists between buyer and seller, they not being able to agree on prices, the market strongly tending downward. There is no demand for burry and short staple. We continue last week's quotations as follows: We quote choice Northern long staple at 21@22c; fair to good shipping grades at 17@20c; burry to slightly do, 14@16c ₩ lb.

FRUITS—We quote the jobbing rates for green Fruits as follows: Apples, $3@3 50 ₩ box; Pears, $1 50@2 ₩ box; Cranberries $16 50 ₩ bbl; Bananas, $3 50@5 ₩ bunch; Limes, $15 ₩ M; California Lemons, $4@5 ₩ 100; Strawberries, 6@10c; choice, 10@12c ₩ lb; Tahiti Oranges $40@45 ₩ M; Sicily Lemons, $6 ₩ 100 or $10 ₩ box; Cherries, 6@3c ₩ lb; Gooseberries, 6@7c ₩ lb; Currants 8@10c ₩ lb; Apricots, 3@5c; Raspberries, 3c ₩ lb.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE—Fresh Butter—Prices firm at quotations. Eggs weak. New Cheese are coming in freely; prices are weak.

—BUTTER—California fresh roll, ordinary to choice is quotable at 25@32½c—the latter an outside price; firkin, 25@30c; Eastern firkin, ordinary to fair, 18@22½c; choice, none in market.

—CHEESE—California, 10@14c; Eastern, 16@20c.

—EGGS—California, 25@26c ₩ dozen; Oregon, 20c.

CURED MEATS—The following are the jobbing quotations:

—HAMS—California, 13@14c ₩ lb; Oregon, none; Eastern do, 15@16½c, as to brand.

—BACON—California, firm, 12@14c; Eastern sugar-cured Breakfast, 13½@14½c; do, clear, 12@13c.

—LARD—California, 11@12½c; Oregon, none in market; Eastern, in tcs 11½@12c; do in cases, 14@15c; do in kegs, 11½@12½c.

FRESH MEATS—The market shows a decline in prices generally since our last weekly review. The following are the rates from slaughterers to dealers:

—BEEF—First quality, 7½c; second quality, 6@7c; third quality, 4@5c ₩ lb.

—VEAL—At 6@8c ₩ lb.

—MUTTON—At 5½@6c ₩ lb.

—LAMB—7c.

—PORK—Dressed, grain-fed, 9@10c; on foot grain-fed, 6@7½c ₩ lb.

POULTRY AND GAME—The supplies continue free with a light demand, at lower rates generally since our last weekly review.

—FOWLS—Hens, large, $7 50@8; Spring Chickens, $4@7; Roosters, $7@8 ₩ dozen.

—DUCKS—Tame at $3@9 ₩ dozen.

—GEESE—Tame at $12@15 ₩ dozen.

SUN AND TIDE TABLE.

From the Pacific Tide Tables of the United States Coast Survey.

The height is reckoned from the level of average lowest low water. When the time in the A. M. column is followed by P, it is afternoon, and when in the P. M. column by A, it is forenoon.

May.	HIGH WATER. A. M.		HIGH WATER. P. M.		LOW WATER. A. M.		LOW WATER. P. M.	
	h. m.	Feet.	h. m.	Feet	h. m.	Feet.	h. m.	Ft
30....	1 55	5 6	4 23	4 2	8 53	-0 9	8 41	2 7
31....	2 44	5 3	5 19	4 2	9 42	-0 7	9 43	2 8
Jun 1	3 37	5 0	5 51	4 2	10 31	-0 3	10 42	2 8
2...	4 34	4 8	6 31	4 3	11 19	0 0	11 40	2 5
3....	5 35	4 6	7 19	4 4	....	....	0 06	0 3
4....	6 48	4 2	8 01	4 5	0 35	2 2	0 50	0 5
5....	7 40	4 1	8 40	4 7	1 30	1 8	1 32	0 7

SUN—May 31.

Sun rises.....4 44 | Sun sets.....7 10

Railroads

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING
SUNDAY, MAY 4, 1873,
And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO

7.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding and Portland, O., Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

7.30 A. M. (Daily) Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf)—Connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento; making close connection at Napa with Stages for Sonoma.

2.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Stockton Steamer (from Broadway wharf) touching at Valle Benicia and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

3.00 P. M. (Daily) San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Lathrop, Merced, Visalia, Tipton and Los Angeles, Stockton and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) touching at Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.

6.30 P. M. (Daily) Overland Emigrant Train, (via Oakland)—Through Freight and Accommodation.

OAKLAND BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, 7 00, 8 20, 9 20, 10 10, and 11 20 A. M., 12 10, 1 50, 3 00, 4 00, 5 15, 6 30, 8 15, 9 20 and *11 30 P. M. (9 20, 11 20 and 8 30 to Oakland only.)

Leave Brooklyn (for San Francisco), *5 20, 6 40, 7 50, 9 00 and 11 00 A. M., 1 30, 2 40, 4 55, 6 10, 7 55 and 10 10 P. M.

Leave Oakland, *5 40, 6 50, 8 00, 9 10, 10 00, and 11 10 A. M., 12 00, 1 40, 2 50, 3 50, 5 06, 6 20, 8 05 and 10 [illegible] P. M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, 7 30, 9 00 and 11 15 A. M., 1 30, 4 00, 5 30 and 7 00 P. M. (7 30, 11 15 and 5 30 to Fruit Vale only.)

Leave Haywards (for San Francisco), *6 50, 7 00 and 10 40 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.

Leave Fruit Vale, *6 25, 7 25, 9 30 and 11 20 A. M., 4 30, 4 35, and 5 30 P. M.

* Except Sundays. T. H. GOODMAN,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
H. TOWNE,
General Superintendent. m3

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER APRIL 6, 1873, PASSENGER TRAINS will leave San Francisco for Hollister, Salinas City and Way Stations at 8:40 A.M. For San Jose and Way Stations at *8:30 and †4:40 P. M.

* Saturday at 2:30 P. M. † Sundays excepted.

☞ An Extra Train will leave San Francisco on Sundays at 9:30 A. M. Returning, leave San Jose at 5:30 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS—Through Train will leave San Francisco at 4:15 A. M. For San Jose and Way Stations at 1:00 P. M.

A. N. TOWNE, A. C. BASSETT,
Gen'l Supt. Asst. Supt.
J. L. WILLCUTT, Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agt. ap8

S. F. and N. P. R. R. Co.

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON AND AFTER MAY 1, 1873, THE steamer connecting at Donahue Landing with the San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad Company for Cloverdale and all intermediate stations, will leave San Francisco daily (Sundays excepted), from Front-street Wharf, at 4:30 o'clock P.M. Returning, the train will leave Cloverdale daily at 8:30 o'clock A. M., connecting at Donahue with steamer and arriving in San Francisco at 10:20 A. M. The steamers and cars make close connections with stages to and from all points.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS

Leave San Francisco at 8 A.M., arriving at Cloverdale at one o'clock P. M. Returning, will leave Cloverdale at 2 o'clock, arriving in San Francisco at 7 o'clock. This will allow excursionists several hours at any of the places along the line of the road. For all information apply at the Company's office, 4×6 Montgomery street.

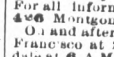
On and after June 1st, the Steamer will leave San Francisco at 9:30 P M; the Cars will leave Cloverdale at 6 A M.

mh19 PETER DONAHUE, Pres'dent.

THE GREAT GEYSER SPRINGS,

VIA HEALDSBURG.

The Shortest and Cheapest Route.



STAGES WILL LEAVE Healdsburg daily at 6½ A M, over the new road, crossing the celebrated Hog's Beck. Distance, 16 miles. Time, 2½ hours. Parties wishing to visit the Springs and return the same day can do so and spend 5 hours at the Geysers. The scenery is unsurpassed. The views of Russian River Valley and surrounding country are superior to those on any other route.

SKAGG'S SPRINGS STAGE LINE,

CONNECTING WITH CARS AT HEALDSBURG.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE a daily line of stages will run from Healdsburg to these celebrated Springs

Fare from San Francisco, $4; from Healdsburg, $1.

a19 BOSWICK, HAWKINS & CO, Proprietors.

U.S. MAIL STAGES

FOR

BIG TREE GROVE, CALAVERAS.

LEAVE MILTON DAILY (Sundays excepted) on arrival of San Francisco train. Fare each way, $6.

C. H. SISSON, Proprietor.

Milton, May 5, 1873. m6-3m